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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/729,415	12/05/2003	Paul Kudrna	PA047A	8381
57346	7590	01/26/2007	EXAMINER	
TELEZYGOLOGY, INC. 350 N. LASALLE ST. SUITE 1100-B CHICAGO, IL 60610			YABUT, DIANE D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3734	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		01/26/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/729,415	KUDRNA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Diane Yabut	3734	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 September 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-11, 13-28 and 30-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) 15-19 and 24 is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-11, 13-28 and 30-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 15 July 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to applicant's amendment received on 25 September 2006.

Examiner acknowledges the corrections made to the abstract, specification, and claims.

Terminal Disclaimer

1. The terminal disclaimer filed on 25 September 2006 disclaiming the terminal portion of any patent granted on this application which would extend beyond the expiration date of U.S. Pub. No. 20050125019 has been reviewed and is accepted. The terminal disclaimer has been recorded.

Specification

2. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because on line 2 of the abstract it reads "stead state" and should be --steady state--. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
4. Claims 9-11,14-19,20-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The limitation "the housing" is recited in the following claims:

Claim 9 in lines 23 and 24; Claim 10 in line 28; Claim 11 in line 30; Claim 15 in line 12;
Claim 16 in line 21; Claim 17 in lines 24 and 30; Claim 20 in line 8. Claim 24 in line 26.

There is insufficient antecedent basis for all the above limitations in the claims. Claims 9-10,15-17,20, and 24 are dependent upon Claim 6 (Claim 24 being dependent upon 23, which is in turn dependent upon Claim 6), which does not mention "a housing."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

18. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

19. Claims 1-3,5,8-11,26-28,30,33,34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by **Kheiri**, US Patent No. **6,364,889**. Kheiri discloses an electronic lancing device that uses magnetic forces. **Figure 2** is a good representation of the device.

Claims 1-3, 26, 30: Kheiri discloses a permanent magnet 50, a bobbin 35 ("member") capable of being affected by magnetic forces emanating from the permanent magnetic element and a lancet 30 (col. 4, lines 19-20) movable between a withdrawn position and a piercing position and adapted to be movable from the withdrawn position to the piercing position by movement of one of either the permanent magnetic element or the member, or bobbin, which is movable from a "retracted" ("withdrawn") position to an "activated" ("piercing") position along with a removably attached lancet 30 relative to the

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other of either the permanent magnetic element of the member (col. 4, lines 44-55).

Kheiri discloses a bobbin 35 with a second tubular body member 515 that is wrapped by a coil of wire 520 (col. 5, lines 50-51), which is controlled by an electronic circuit (col. 1, lines 60-62). The electric circuit 40 is able to direct current through parts of the coil of wire 520 on bobbin 35, such that the bobbin 35 is capable of being both attracted to or repulsed by the permanent magnet 50 (col. 7, lines 14-18 and 39-42). The electric current 40 can be considered the "arming element" in that it moves the lancet from the piercing position to a retracted, or "armed" position, so that it is ready for piercing.

Claim 5: Kheiri discloses a firing button 22 ("activator") that is connected to at least one wire leading to the electronic circuit 40 that controls the movement of the bobbin 35, and therefore the lancet 30, from a retracted position to a piercing position (col. 4, lines 57-59).

Claim 8: Kheiri discloses a housing 10 that provides an encasing for the lancing device 5, which includes the lancet 30, permanent magnet 50 and bobbin 35, the mechanical or electrical force, the lever member, and the activator (col. 4, lines 21-25).

Claim 9-11: The lancet 30 is in the retracted position when it is fully within the end cap 25, and in the activated position when it has advanced from the end cap 25 – the end cap 25 can be considered part of the "housing" here. Kheiri discloses a removable end cap 25, which allows for removal and insertion of a lancet 30 in preparation for use (col. 3, line 67 and col. 4, lines 1, 13-14). The end cap 25 also allows control for the depth of puncture, or is an "adjuster" (col. 3, line 58).

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Claims 27-28, 34: Kheiri discloses a permanent magnet 50 that has a generally cylindrical body member **405** (see col. 5, line 33). Also, bobbin **35** has a generally tubular body member **511** (see col. 5, lines 66-67). The bobbin **35** is disposed over the permanent magnet 50 (see col. 1, lines 59-60), which would suggest that the inner diameter of the bobbin is capable of accommodating the diameter of the magnet so as to permit the bobbin to be disposed over the permanent magnet.

Claim 33: Kheiri discloses a steel block **52** that is coaxially centered and mounted on top of the cylindrical permanent magnet 50, and the steel block **52** affecting a member 360 degrees by either attracting and pulling the member towards the permanent magnetic element and brings the majority of the magnetic flux lines to intersect the coils disposed around the bobbin **35** (col. 6, lines 43-46).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

20. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

21. Claims 4,6,7,12-14,16-17,20-22,23,29, and 31-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kheiri (US Patent No. 6,364,889) in view of LeVaughn, US Patent No. 6197040.

Claim 4: Kheiri disclosed all claimed structures of the lancet device (see explanations for Claims 1,2-3,5, paragraph 19), except for the lever member.

LeVaughn teaches a lancing device with a releasable connector **28** ("lever"), or cantilever latch, which has a cantilever arm for releasable contact with lancet holder **20**, and has teeth **50** that engage with teeth **52** on the holder (Figures 2 and 7-7A, col. 4, lines 42-44). This is achieved by a slider **26** that pushes the lancet holder **20** in a cocked position, as well as a forward position, as it pushes down on the releasable connector **28** forcing the engagements between the teeth **50** and **52** together, preventing movement (col. 4, lines 15-20). The releasable connector **28** prevents the lancet holder **20** and slider **26** from moving unintentionally, and allows for the cocking and ejecting mechanisms not to be directly linked (col. 2, lines 8-10, 24-26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide a lever member, as taught by LeVaughn, on the lancing device of Kheiri for holding the bobbin **35** in order to mechanically separate the retracted and piercing positions to avoid unintentional piercing of the lancet.

Claims 6 and 31: Kheiri disclosed all claimed structure of the lancet device (see explanations for Claims 1-3,5), except for the lever member, which is explained above in Claim 4.

Note: Kheiri discloses all claimed structures for Claims 7,12-14,20,23, and 29 which are all dependent on Claim 6, but are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) based on the lack of the lever member in Claim 6 (see explanation for Claim 4), and therefore provide disclosures for only the additional claimed structures as anticipated by Kheiri.

Claim 7: Kheiri discloses a bobbin **35** with a second tubular body member **515** that is wrapped by a coil of wire **520** (col.5, lines 50-51), which is controlled by an electronic

circuit (col 1, lines 60-62). The electric circuit **40** is able to direct current through parts of the coil of wire **520** on bobbin **35**, such that the bobbin **35** is capable of being both attracted to or repulsed by the permanent magnet **50** (col. 7, lines 14-18 and 39-42).

The electric current **40** can be considered the "arming element" in that it moves the lancet from the piercing position to a retracted, or "armed" position, so that it is ready for piercing.

Claim 13: Kheiri discloses a permanent magnet **50** that has a generally cylindrical body member **405** (see col. 5, line 33). Also, bobbin **35** has a generally tubular body member **511** (see col. 5, lines 66-67). The bobbin **35** is disposed over the permanent magnet **50** (see col. 1, lines 59-60), which would suggest that the inner diameter of the bobbin is capable of accommodating the diameter of the magnet so as to permit the bobbin to be disposed over the magnet.

Claim 14: Kheiri discloses a lancet **30** that is removably attached to a bobbin, or "member," and therefore is in communication with the collar such that movement of the collar results in corresponding movement of the lancet (col.3, lines 52-53).

Claim 20: The lancet **30** is in the retracted position when it is fully within the end cap **25** selectively connected to or removed from the housing, and in the activated position when it has advanced from the end cap **25** – the end cap **25** can be considered part of the "housing" here. Kheiri discloses a removable end cap **25**, which allows for removal and insertion of a lancet **30** in preparation for use (col. 3, line 67 and col. 4, lines 1, 13-14). The end cap **25** also allows control for the depth of puncture, or is an "adjuster" (col. 3, line 58).

Claims 21-22,32: See explanation for Claim 4. The releasable connector **28** ("lever"), or cantilever latch, is similar to the button switch **150** disclosed by the applicant, in that its teeth **50** engages with the teeth **52** on the lancet holder **20** in order to prevent movement in the armed position. It is also similar to the activator means in that is capable of releasing the engagement between the teeth. The teeth **52** on the lancet holder **20** of LeVaughn are in a planar orientation, however it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the teeth of in a circumferential manner on the bobbin **35** of Kheiri when combining the releasable connector **28** with the lancet device of Kheiri in order to properly hold the cylindrical bobbin **35** in the armed position.

Claim 23: The electric current **40** can be considered the "arming element" that mechanically moves the bobbin **35** in that it moves the lancet from a withdrawn position to an "armed" position, so that it is ready for piercing (col. 4, lines 57-59).

22. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kheiri** (US Patent No. 6,364,889) in further view of **Simons et al.**, US Patent No. 5871494.

Claim 25: Kheiri disclosed all claimed structure of the lancet device (see explanations for Claims 1,2-3,5, paragraph 19), except for the dial adjuster and follower for controlling the piercing position. Simons et al. teaches a depth adjuster **560**("dial adjuster") that is threaded with a cocking tube **562** ("follower") (col.11, lines 64-66), and is rotated causing the cocking tube **562** to move to a position that determines the location of flange **572**, or a limiting stop, which in turn determines how far the lancet **216** can

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extend forward (col.12, lines 65-75 and col.13, lines 1-9). This design allows a user to control the depth of penetration for optimal blood sampling and pain level (col.13, lines 15-17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide a depth adjuster and cocking tube, as taught by Simons et al., to the device of Kheiri, as well as the lever member of LeVaughn, in order to benefit from user control for improving blood sampling and lowering pain level.

Allowable Subject Matter

23. Claims 15-19, and 24 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 15-17: The collar, or “member,” is interpreted as traveling towards the magnetic element after the activator releases the member, meaning that the member is away from the magnetic element in the armed, or withdrawn, position and therefore is separate from the steady-state position wherein the magnetic element holds the member within it or is disposed around it.

Claims 18-19: The outer shaft moving relative to the inner shaft is interpreted as the inner shaft not moving, but the other shaft does move. Also, the lancet is capable of being connected to and removed from the outer shaft.

Claim 24: The internal spring is interpreted as a connection between the arming member and the housing.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 25 September 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant generally argues that the device of Kheiri is not a "permanent" magnetic member, but uses an electric current, and that a simple magnet is not the same as an electromagnetic field. The examiner disagrees, and maintains the rejections above. "Permanent" may be interpreted as the position (as it is "stationary magnet" in Kheiri), and is not necessarily communicative of a "simple magnet," since a "permanent magnetic element" is not clearly distinguishable over an electromagnet, and it is not defined in the specification. Therefore, the device of Kheiri reads on the limitation of "permanent magnetic element."

Applicant generally argues that end cap 25 of Kheiri is not part of the housing 10, although it is clear in Figure 1 that the end cap serves as an extension of the housing in that it clearly houses the lancet 30. In any event, the examiner disagrees and maintains the rejection of Claim 8 (see paragraph 19) using the housing of Kheiri, which reads on the limitation of "either encasing or supporting the permanent magnetic element, the member, the lancet, the mechanical or electrical force, the lever member, and the activator."

Applicant is unclear of the examiner's rejection with respect to Claims 27 and 28. The basic recitation in these claims is that one of the permanent magnetic element and the member is free to pass through the other, which means that the inner diameter of one is big enough to accommodate the outer diameter of the other so that it can pass

through. See paragraph 19, as Kheiri's device has a magnet **50** that is capable of passing through bobbin **35**.

Applicant argues that it would not be obvious to combine the lever member of LeVaughn to the device of Kheiri. The examiner disagrees and maintains the position above in paragraph 21, in that mechanically separating the retracted and piercing positions to avoid unintentional piercing of the lancet is an important safety measure if for some reason the electric current is applied accidentally, and would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Applicant argues that the electric current of Kheiri is not to be considered as the "arming element." However, applicant defines "arming" as a process going from a steady state (when lancet will not project out) to fully armed (when it is ready for being activated and projecting out), a process which the electric current controls in the device of Kheiri, and therefore reads on this limitation (see paragraph 19).

Lastly, applicant argues that a depth adjuster and cocking tube, as well as a dial adjuster and follower are not obvious over Kheiri, Simons et al., and LeVaughn since Kheiri has an end cap to control the depth of puncture. However, as maintained in paragraph 22 above, it would be obvious to implement additional depth adjustment mechanisms for fine tuning, as it is important for the patient to lower pain levels during puncture.

Conclusion

25. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Diane Yabut whose telephone number is (571) 272-6831. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 9AM-4PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Hayes can be reached on (571) 272-4959. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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